HILLSBOR[illegible]H RECORDER.

Vol. VI. [illegible]PRIL 13, 1825. No. 269

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, March 29.		Fayetteville March 31.		Newbern. March 26.		Petersburg April 8	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a 130		100 a 125		150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	36	60
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½		5½	6	5	6	6	
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	16	20	15	20	15	16	—	
Coffee,	——	18	20	16	21	18	20	18	22
Corn,	bush.	45	50	45	50	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	14	15½	16	17¼	16½	17	15	20⅔
Candles, mould,	——	10	12	12	14	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114		90	92	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	450	600	425	500	600	700	450	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	—	
Iron,	ton	8500	9000	10080	11200	—		9000	10500
Lard,	lb.	8	8½	7	8	7	8	—	
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—		150	175
Molasses,	gall.	25		28	30	25	30	33	35
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85	90	80	100	90	100	125	150
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——	37½	40	42½	45	40	42½	37	45
Rice,	cwt.	325	337	350	400	350	375	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	75	80	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	50		65	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850	900	800	1050	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		150	200
Hyson,	——	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		110	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	450	—		300	1000
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	6	7	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	85	—		80	87
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	58	35	40	25	30
Wine, adeira,	——	—		250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Mala[illegible]	——	—			80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a complete assortment of

Groceries,

Ladies' Morocco, Seal skin and Kid Shoes,

Leghorn and Straw Flats, of the most recent fashions; all of which were selected from the New-York and Philadelphia markets, and will be sold low for cash.

They also expect additional supplies daily.

Cain & Moore.

March 29. 67—

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Importers of Dry Goods,

ARE now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25. 67—4w

David B. Crane & Co.

[illegible] receiving their spring importa[illegible] Cutlery,

[illegible] are usually kept [illegible] offer at wholesale a liberal credit.

67 4w

[illegible] for sale.

[illegible] of 16th of [illegible] rity use in [illegible] re[illegible]ington, [illegible]son,

Alexander Harrison & Co.

[illegible]on Queen Street,

FOR SALE

Bridles, [illegible]arriage and Gig [illegible]ss, Wagon Geer,

[illegible]OTS, SHOES.

[illegible]le their line, fo cash, or on [illegible] I will receive in paym nt [illegible] Homespun, Grain, Plank or [illegible]ce.

tf—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Musicians.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the dwelling house of David Mebane, esq. on the first Saturday in May next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, equipped as the law directs, for drill, muster, and court martial; and all delinquents at former musters are also ordered to attend and give their excuses.

Howel T. Hicks,

Adjutant of the 2d Orange Regiment.

April 5. 68—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the First or Hillsborough Regiment of Orange County Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the usual parade ground in Hillsborough, at 10 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of April next, equipped as the law directs, for drill, and also for a regimental court martial. And the commanding officers of companies are ordered to attend, with all under their respective commands, on Saturday, the day next following, at the place and hour aforesaid, properly equipped for regimental exercise. The captains or commanders of companies are moreover specially ordered to make returns of their respective companies. All of which those interested are required to take due notice.

Jos. A. Woods,

Col. Commandant.

March 22. 6—

Labourers Wanted

On the Cape Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

Hamilton Fulton,

March, 9. 66—6w State Engineer.

THOMAS DAY,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform them that he intends continuing his business at his old stand, and is well prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Mahogany, Walnut, and Stained Furniture.

He has on hand a small stock of Mahogany Furniture, made of the best St. Domingo mahogany, in the newest fashion, and executed in the most faithful manner;—and also some Walnut and Stained Furniture, and high and low post Bedsteads, turned according to the latest paterns; all which he will sell at reduced prices, and on the most accommodating terms.

March 22. 62—6w

From the National Journal.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

To the people of the congressional district composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Clarke, in Kentucky.

The relations of your representative and of your neighbor in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion on taking, I hope a temporary leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favors, and to assure you that I shall cherish a fond and unceasing recollection of them. The extraordinary circumstances in which, during the late session of congress, I have been placed, and the unmerited animadversions which I have brought upon myself, for an honest and faithful discharge of my public duty, form an additional motive for this appeal to your candor and justice. If, in the office which I have just left, I have abused your confidence and betrayed your interests, I cannot deserve your support in that on the duties of which I have now entered. On the contrary, should it appear that I have been assailed without just cause, and that misguided zeal and interested passions have singled me out as a victim, I cannot doubt that I shall continue to find in the enlightened tribunal of the public, that cheering countenance and impartial judgment, without which a public servant cannot possibly discharge with advantage the trust confided to him.

It is known to you, that my name had been presented by the respectable states of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Missouri, for the office of president, to the consideration of the American public, and that it had attracted some attention in other quarters of the union. When early in November last, I took my departure from the district to repair to this city, the issue of the presidential election before the people was unknown. Events, however, had then so far transpired as to render it highly probable that there would be no election by the people, and that I should be excluded from the house of representatives. It became, therefore, my duty to consider, and to make up an opinion on the respective pretensions of the three gentlemen that might be returned, and at that early period I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania university, and to John J. Crittenden, esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. I wrote to Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cincinnati, about the same time, mentioned certain objections to the election of Mr. Crawford, (among which was that of his continued ill health,) that appeared to me almost insuperable.

During my journey hither, and up to near Christmas, it remained uncertain whether Mr. Crawford or I would be returned to the house of representatives. Up to near Christmas, all our information made it highly probable that the vote of Louisiana would be given to me, and that I should consequently be returned, to the exclusion of Mr. Crawford. And whilst that probability was strong, I communicated to Mr. Senator Johnston, from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the house, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an election in the house of representatives.

During the month of December, and the greater part of January, strong professions of high consideration, and of unbounded admiration of me, were made to my friends, in the greatest profusion, by some of the active friends of all the returned candidates. Every body professed to regret, after I was excluded from the house, that I had not been returned to it. I seemed to be the favourite of every body. Describing my situation to a distant friend, I said to him, "I am enjoying, whilst alive, the posthumous honors which are usually awarded to the venerated dead." A person not acquainted with human nature would have been surprised, in listening to these praises, that the object of them had not been elected by general acclamation. None made more or warmer manifestations of these sentiments of esteem and admiration, than some of the friends of Gen. Jackson. None was so reserved as those of Mr. Adams, under an opinion, as I have learnt since the election, which they early imbibed, that the western vote would be only influenced by its own sense of public duty; and that if its judgment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams, nothing which they could do would secure it to him. These professions and manifestations were taken by me for what they were worth. I knew that the sunbeams would quickly disappear, after my opinion should be ascertained, and that they would be succeeded by a storm, although I did not foresee exactly how it would burst upon my poor head. I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people, into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partizans of the respective candidates suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believed that the new relation in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an obligation to pay some respect to delicacy and decorum.

Meanwhile that very reserve supplied aliment to newspaper criticism. The critics could not comprehend how a man, standing as I stood towards the other gentlemen, should be restrained by a sense of propriety, from instantly fighting under the banners of one of them, against others. Letters were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption. These letters imputed to "Mr. Clay and his friends a mysterious air, a portentous silence," &c. From dark and distant hints the progress was easy to open and bitter denunciation. Anonymous letters, full of menace and abuse, were almost daily poured in on me. Personal threats were communicated to me, through friendly organs, and I was kindly apprised of all the glories of village effigies which awaited me. A systematic attack was simultaneously commenced upon me from Boston to Charleston, with an object, present and future, which it was impossible to mistake. No man but myself could know the nature, extent, and variety of means, which were employed to awe and influence me. I bore them, I trust, as *your* representative ought to have borne them, and as became me. Then followed the letter, afterwards adopted as his own by Mr. Kremer, to the Columbian Observer.—With its character and contents you are well acquainted. When I saw that letter, alleged to be written by a member of the very house over which I was presiding, who was so far [illegible] I be described as belonging to a particular [illegible]ation, by name, a member, with whom I might be daily exchanging, at least on my part, friendly salutations, and who was possibly receiving from me constantly acts of courtesy and kindness, I felt that I could no longer remain silent. A crisis appeared to me to have arisen in my public life. I issued my card. I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may have done, or by inevitable circumstances might be forced to do, no man in it holds a deeper abhorance than I do, that pernicious practice. Condemned as it must be by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, although we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription.

A few days after the publication of my card, "Another card," under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer. The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a half) was closeted for some time with him. Mr. Kremer is entitled to great credit for having overcome all the disadvantages, incident to his early life and the want of education, and forced his way to the honorable station of a member of the house of representatives. Ardent in his attachment to the cause which he had espoused, Gen. Jackson is his idol, and of his blind zeal others have availed themselves, and have made him their dupe and their instrument. I do not pretend to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact, as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care and no little art, and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly secretary of the navy, he declared that he was not the author of that letter. In his card he draws a clear line of separation between my friends and me, acquitting them, and undertaking to make good his charges, in that letter, only so far as I was concerned. The purpose of this discrimination is obvious. At that time the election was undecided, and it was therefore as important to abstain from imputations against my friends, as it was politic to fix them upon me. If they could be made to believe that I had been perfidious, in the transport of their indignation, they might have been carried to the support of Gen. Jackson. I received the National Intelligencer, containing Mr. Kremer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of its distribution,) on the morning of its publication. As soon as I read the card, I took my resolution. The terms of it clearly implied that it had not entered into his conception to have a personal affair with me; and I should have justly exposed myself to universal ridicule, if I had sought one with him. I determined to lay the matter before the house, and respectfully to invite an investigation of my conduct. I accordingly made a communication to the house, on the same day, the motives for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in his place, and when I sat down, rose and stated that he was prepared and willing to substantiate his charges against me. This was his voluntary declaration, unprompted by his aiders and abettors, who had no opportunity of previous consultation with him on that point. Here was an issue publicly and solemnly joined, in which, the accused invoked an inquiry into serious charges against him, and the accuser professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued on the next day, which occupied the greatest part of it, during which Mr. Kremer declared to Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to Mr. Little of Maryland, a friend of Gen. Jackson, as they have certified, "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr Adams as president, or that he had transferred, or could transfer the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge *against Mr. Clay*; and that his letter was never intended to convey the idea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, has certified the same declarations of Mr. Kremer.

A message was also conveyed to me during the discussions, through a member of the house, to ascertain if I would be satisfied with an explanation which was put on paper and shown to me, and which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing in his place to make. I replied that the matter was in the possession of the house. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, [illegible] it in his pocket, and that he advised Mr. K[illegible]e no step without the approbation of his friends. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an adjournment of the house, on information which he received of the probability of Mr. K[illegible]'s making a satisfactory atonement, on the next day, for the injury which he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made if he had been left to the impulse of his native honesty. The house decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until next day to appoint it by ballot. In the mean time Mr. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends, and I heard no more of the apology. A committee was appointed of seven gentlemen, of whom not one was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I received no summons or notification from the committee from its first organization to its final disolution, nor Mr. K. was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment be pleased to stop here and contemplate his posture, his relation to the house and to me, and the high obligations under which he had voluntarily placed himself. He was a member of one of the most august assemblies on earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patriot bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. He had chosen in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer, charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehend delegations from several highly respectable states. If true, that presiding officer merited not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled the house. He challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boldly excepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation. The committee appointed by the house itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to execute his pledge, publicly given in his proper place, and also previously given in the public prints. Here is the theatre of the alleged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was here fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if there were any. Here all the proofs were concentrated.

Mr. Kremer was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action;

by consistency of character; by duty to his constituents—to his country; by that of redeeming his solemn pledge; by his anxious wish for the success of his favorite, whose interest could not fail to be advanced by supporting his atrocious charges. But Mr. Kremer had now the benefit of the advice of his friends. He had not proofs, for the plainest of all reasons, because there was no truth in his charges. They saw that to attempt to establish them, and to fail, as he must fail, in the attempt, might lead to an exposure of the conspiracy, of which he was the organ. They advised therefore that he should make a retreat, and their adroitness suggested that, in an objection to that jurisdiction of the House, which had been admitted, and in the popular topics of the freedom of the press, his duty to his constituents, and the inequality in the condition of the speaker of the House and a member on the floor, plausible means might be found to deceive the ignorant, and conceal his disgrace. A laboured communication was accordingly prepared by them, in Mr. Kremer's name, and transmitted to the committee, founded upon these suggestions. Thus the valiant champion, who had boldly stepped foward, and promised, as a representative of the people, to "cry aloud and spare not," forgot all his gratuitous gallantry and boasted patriotism, and sunk at once into profound silence.

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave on the presidential election. The first inquiry which it behoved me to make was, as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the house, from the colleges. Gen. Jackson obtained 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what, weight? If the constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the constitution would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the House of Representatives. The constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the H. of Representatives shall choose, immediately by ballot, a President." Thus, a discretion is necessarily invested in the House; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment. The fact, therefore, that one of the three persons was the highest returned, not being by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the House, it still remains to determine, what is the true degree of weight belonging to it. It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that in this form it should control the judgment of the house. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different, but more imposing shape. Let me analyze it. There are certain states, the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicates their wish that he should be the President. Their votes amount in number to 99, out of 261 electoral votes of the whole Union. These 99 do not, and cannot, of themselves, make the President. If the fact of particular states giving 99 votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine of instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint. The states therefore, who gave those 99 votes may, in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed their representatives in the House to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed, in the choice of a president. But most clearly the representatives coming from other states, which gave no part of those 99 votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the states which gave the 99 votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have the right to instruct the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North-Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges, were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted. And yet the argument combatted requires that the delication from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North-Carolina nor Maryland, should be instructed by, and give an effect to, the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, these delegations felt themselves authorized to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and felt themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments, disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate representatives themselves feel it their duty to make?

Is the fact, then, of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. Here are 24 communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard and kindly regarded by the others; but it cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of 99 out of 261 electors is entitled to very great attention, but that will not be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors, who have manifested a different will. To give it such controlling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the Republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162, nor any one of the 162 electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion, addressed to all, and to each of them, but it is binding and obligatory upon none. It follows then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the House was called upon to weigh, in making up its judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been regulated by the extent of the plurality. As between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the General and Mr. Crawford it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made, that, upon the supposition of an equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality.

With these views of the relative state of the vote, with which the three returned candidates entered the House, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the House, with only four votes more than one candidate not returned, and upon whose case, therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality, operated with strong, though not decisive force. I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a public solemn duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only consulted. It appears to me that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends in all their regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature which would have deserved examination, if, happily in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced. He had been ill near eighteen months, and although I am aware that his actual condition was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw and heard. He may, and I ardently hope will recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the executive administration of this great republic on the doubtful contingency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously afflicted. Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that if the votes of the western states, given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract in the House the decision of the contest to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and possibly to defeat an election altogether—the very worst result I thought that could happen. It appeared to me, then, that sooner or later, we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and I thought that the earlier we got there, the better for the country and for the House.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a western President; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism, and magnanimity displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did, and this brings me to the most important consideration which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment. In speaking of General Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect [illegible] distinguished [illegible] purpose to at[illegible] could not do it [illegible] ing the attempt; [illegible] speak of him as [illegible] I did not believ[illegible] to discharge th[illegible] complex duties of the office [illegible] Chief Magistrate as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But to be qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a STATESMAN. An individual may be a gallant and successful general, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist, and doubtless the union of all these characters in the person of a Chief Magistrate, would be desirable; but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be President, unless he superadds that indispensible requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation to the chief magistracy of any person that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualifications, I only intend to say that whatever may be the success or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualification be only military, that is an objection, and I think a decisive objection to his election. If General Jackson has exhibited, either in the councils of the Union, or in those of any other state or territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation. It would be as painful as it is unnecessary to recapitulate some of the incidents which must be fresh in your recollection of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper, and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was in that extraordinary person, united a serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions throughout his whole life, a familiarity and acquaintance with business and civil transactions, which rarely characterise any human being. No man was ever more deeply penetrated than he was, with profound respect for the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I [illegible] injustice to General Jackson when I say, that I could not recognise in his public conduct, those attainments in both civil government and military command, which cotemporaries and posterity have alike unanimously concurred in awarding as yet only to the father of his country. I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards General Jackson for his brilliant military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controled, it appeared to me, by reason and discretion, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to hazardous indulgence, of a feeling, however amiable and excellent that feeling may be when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, General Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that they should be placed in a situation where neither his fame nor the public interest would be advanced. Gen. Jackson himself would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place, for which he thought him unfit. I feel myself sustained by his own reasoning in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which, speaking of our venerable Shelby for the department of war, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this department: I therefore hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character." Such was my opinion of General Jackson, in reference to the Presidency. His convictions of Governor Shelby's unfitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of secretary of war, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a president of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought, I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent; and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly there are other and many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry, but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent.

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a president, if I had been left freely to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty; but I was circumscribed in the selection I had to make to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had thought proper to present to the House of Representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to his competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, and long and greatly experienced, in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service; extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information, which is to be acquired neither from books or tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs; discreet and sagacious; he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw in his election the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated.

A collateral consideration of much weight was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of it during the progress of the session, made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, and they were communicated to me. They said, "Ohio supported the candidate who was the choice of Kentucky. We failed in our common exertions to secure his election. Now, among those returned we have a decided preference, and we think you ought to make some sacrifice to gratify us." Was not much due to our neighbor and friend?

I considered with the greatest respect the resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, requesting the delegation to vote for General Jackson. That resolution, it is true, placed us in a peculiar situation. Whilst every other delegation, from every other state in the Union, was left by its legislature entirely free to examine the pretensions of all the candidates, and to form its unbiassed judgment, the General Assembly of Kentucky thought proper to interpose and request the delegation to give its vote to one of the candidates, whom they were pleased to designate. I felt a sincere desire to comply with a request emenating from a source so respectable, if I could have done so consistently with those paramount duties which I owed to you and to the country. But, after full and anxious consideration, I found it incompatible with my best judgment of those duties to conform to the request of the General Assembly. The resolution asserts, that it was the wish of the people of Kentucky, that their delegation should vote for the general. It did not inform me by what means that body had arrived at a knowledge of the wish of the people. I knew that its members had repaired to Frankfort before I departed from home to come to Washington. I knew their attention was fixed on important local concerns, well entitled, by their magnitude exclusively to engross it. No election no general expression of the popular sentiment had occurred since that in November, when electors were chosen, and at that, the people, by an overwhelming majority, and decided against General Jackson. I could not see how such an expression against him, could be interpreted into that of a desire for his election. If, as is true, the candidate whom the preferred, were not returned to the House, it is equally true that the state of the contest, as it presented itself here to me, had never been considered, discussed, and decided by the people of Kentucky, in their collective capacity. Who would have been their decision upon the new state of the question, I might [illegible] undertaken to conjecture, but the certainty of any conclusion of fact, as to their opinion, at which I could arrive, was by no means equal to that certainty of conviction of my duty to which I was called by the exertion of my best and most deliberate reflections. The letters from home, which some of the delegation received, expressed the most opposite opinions, and there were not wanting instances of letters from some of the very members who had voted for the resolution, advising a different course. I received from a highly respectable portion of my constituents a paper, instructing me as follows: "We, the undesigned voters in the Congressional district, having viewed the instruction or request of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of choosing a President and Vice President of the United States, with regret, and the said request of instruction to our representative in Congress from this district, being without our knowlege or consent; we for many reasons known to ourselves, connected with so momen[illegible] an occasion, hereby instruct our [illegible] sentative in Congress to vote [illegible] occasion agreeable to his own j[illegible] and by the best lights he may [illegible] the subject, with, or with[illegible] of the legislature of Kentu[illegible] instruction came both unex[illegible] unsolicited by me, and it [illegible] nied by letters assurin[illegible] expressed the opinion of [illegible] my constituents. I could n[illegible] regard the resolution as e[illegible] dence of your wishes.

Viewed as a mere requ[illegible] ported to be, the Gene[illegible] doubtless had the power to make it. But then, with great deference, I think it was worthy of serious consideration, whether the dignity of the General Assembly ought not to have induced it to forbear addressing itself, not to another legislative body, but to a small part of it, and requesting the members who composed that part, in a case which the constitution had confided to them, to vote according to the wishes of the General Assembly, whether those wishes did or did not conform to their sense of duty. I could not regard the resolution as an instruction; for, from the origin of our state, its legislature has never assumed nor exercised the right to instruct the representatives in Congress. I did not recognise the the right, therefore, of the legislature to instruct me. Recognised that right only when exerted by you. That the portion of the public servants who made up the General Assembly have no right to instruct that portion of them who constituted the Kentucky delegation in the House of Representatives, is a proposition too clear to be urged. The members of the General Assembly would have been the first to behold as a presumptuous interposition, any instruction, if the Kentucky delegation could have committed the absurdity to issue, from this place, any instruction to them to vote in a particular manner on any of the interesting subjects which lately engaged their attention at Frankfort. And although nothing is further from my intention, than to impute either absurdity or presumption to the General Assembly, in the adoption of the resolution referred to, I must say that the difference between an instruction emenating from them to the delegation, and from its delegation to them, is not in principle, but is to be found only in the degree of superior importance which belongs to the General Assembly.

Entertaining these views of the election on which it was made my duty to vote, I felt myself bound, in the exercise of my best judgment, to prefer Mr. Adams; and I accordingly voted for him. I should have been highly gratified if it had not been my duty to vote on the occasion, but that was [illegible] and I did not choose to shrink from any responsibility which appertained to your representative. Shortly after the election it was rumoured that Mr. Kremer was preparing a publication, and the preparations for it which were making excited much expectation. Accordingly, on the 26th of February, the address, under his name, to the "Electors of the 9th Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania," made its appearance in the Washington City Gazette. No member of the House, I am persuaded, believed that Mr. Kremer wrote one paragraph of that address, or of the plea, which was presented to the committee, to the jurisdiction of the House. Those who counselled him, and composed both papers, and their purposes, were just as well known as the author of any report from the committee to the House. The first observation which is called for by the address is the place of its publication. That place was in this City, remote from the centre of Pennsylvania, near which Mr. Kremer's district is situated, and in a paper having but a very limited, if any circulation in it. The time is also remarkable. The fact that the President intended to nominate me to the Senate for the office which I now hold, in the course of a few days, was then well known; and the publication of the address was, no doubt, made less with an intention to communicate information to the electors of the 9th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, than affect the decision of the senate on the intented nomination. Of the character and contents of that address of Messrs. George Kremer & Co. made up, as it is of assertion without proof, of inferences without premises, and of careless, jocose, and quizzing conversations of some of my friends, to which I was no party, and of which I have never heard, it is not my intention to say much. It carried its own refutation, and the parties concerned [illegible] abortive nature the next day in the dignant countenance of every [illegible] dicd and honorable [illegible] card, Mr. K[illegible] [illegible] prove, to t[illegible] ced minds, [illegible] the accuracy [illegible] are contained [illegible] *tent that th[illegible] duct of P. C[illegible]* cluding my l[illegible] been noticed [illegible] decided [illegible] moti[illegible]

out waiting to know what your judgment was of my conduct, George Kremer & Co. chose to arraign me before the American public as the violator of instructions which I was bound to obey. If, instead of being, as you are, and I hope always will be, vigilant observers of the conduct of your public agents, jealous of your rights, and competent to protect and defend them, you had been ignorant and culpably confiding the gratuitous interposition, as your advocate, of the honorable George Kremer, of the ninth Congressional district in Pennsylvania, would have merited your most grateful acknowledgments. Even upon that supposition, his arraignment of me would have required for its support one small circumstance, which happens not to exist, and that is the fact of you having actually instructed me to vote according to his pleasure.

The relations in which I stood to Mr. Adams constitute the next theme of the address, which I shall notice. I am described as having assumed "a position of peculiar, and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams," and expressions towards him are attributed to me, which I never used. I am made also responsible for "pamphlets and essays of great ability" published by my friends in Kentucky, in the course of the canvass. The injustice of the principle of holding me thus answerable, may be attested by applying it to the case of General Jackson, in reference to publications issued, for example, from the Columbian Observer. That I was not in favor of the election of Mr. Adams, when the contest was before the people, is most certain. Neither was I in favor of that of Mr. Crawford or General Jackson.—That I ever did any thing against Mr. Adams, or either of the other gentlemen, consistent with a fair and honorable competition, I utterly deny. My relations to Mr. Adams have been the subject of much misconception, if not misrepresentation. I have been stated to be under a public pledge to expose some nefarious conduct of that gentleman, during the negotiation at Ghent, which would prove him to be entirely unworthy of public confidence; and that, with a knowledge of his perfidy, I nevertheless voted for him. If these imputations are well founded, I should, indeed, be a fit object for public censure; but if, on the contrary, it shall be found that others, inimical both to him and to me, have substituted their own interested wishes for my public promises, I trust that the indignation, which they would excite, will be turned from me. My letter, addressed to the editors of the Intelligencer, under date of the 15th November, 1822, is made the occasion for ascribing to me the promise and the pledge to make those treasonable disclosures on Mr. Adams. Let that letter speak for itself, and it will be seen how little justification there is for such an assertion. It adverts to the controversy which had arisen between Messrs. Adams and Russell, and then proceeds to state, that "in the course of several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and, particularly, in the appendix to a pamphlet which had been recently published by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, I think there are some errors, no doubt unintentional, both as to matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured"—"An account therefore, of what occurred in the negotiation at Ghent, on those two subjects, is not perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have on more reflection, thought it may bee xpected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transaction referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some future pe- [illegible] e propitious than the present to [illegible] dispasssionate consideration, [illegible] of me can be no misinterpre- [illegible] ve of lay before the public a [illegible] hem ransactions, as I un- [illegible] ven a. [illegible] s appa[illegible] perusal of that [illegible] the only two [illegible] Ghent to [illegible] ion of [illegible] g li- [illegible] aun-

otherwise, I yet think there are some [illegible] intentional errors in the controversial papers between him and Mr. Russell. But I have reserved to myself an exclusive right of judging when I shall execute the promise which I have made, and I shall be neither quickened nor retarded in its performance by the friendly anxieties of any of my opponents.

If injury accrue to any one by the delay in publishing the narrative, the public will not suffer by it. It is already known, by the publication of the British and American projets, the protocols, and the correspondence between the respective plenipotentiaries, that the British government made at Ghent a demand of the navigation of the Mississippi, by an article in their project nearly in the same words as those which were employed in the treaty of 1783; that a majority of the American commissioners was in favor of acceding to that demand upon the condition that the British government would concede to us the same fishing liberties, within their jurisdiction, as were secured to us by the same treaty of 1783; and that both demands were finally abandoned. The fact of these mutual propositions was communicated by me to the American public, in a speech wich I delivered in the house of representatives, on the 29th day of Jan. 1816. Mr. Hopkinson had arraigned the terms of the treaty of peace, and charged upon the war and the administration, the loss of the fishing liberties, within the British jurisdiction which we enjoyed prior to the war. In vindicating, in my reply to him, the course of the government and the conditions of the peace, I stated:

"When the British commissioners demanded, in their projet, a renewal to Great Britian of the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, secured by the treaty of 1783, a bare majority of the American commissioners offered to renew it, upon the condition that the liberties in question were renewed to us. He was not one of that majority. He would not trouble the committee with his reasons for being opposed to the offer. A majority of his colleagues, actuated he believed by the best motives, made, however, the offer, and it was refused by the British commissioners."

[See Daily Nat. Intelligencer, of the 21st March, 1816.]

And what I thought of my colleagues of the majority, appears from the same extract. The spring after the termination of the negotiations at Ghent, I went to London, and there entered upon a new and highly important negotiation with two of them (Messrs Adams and Gallatin,) which resulted on the 3d July, 1815, in the commercial convention, which has been since made the basis of the most of our commercial arrangements with foreign powers. —Now, if I had discovered at Ghent, as has been asserted, that either of them was false and faithless to his country, would I have voluntarily commenced with them another negotiation? Farther: there has never been a period, during our whole acquaintance, that Mr. Adams and I have not exchanged, when we have met, friendly salutations, and the courtesies and hospitalities of social intercourse.

The address proceeds to characterize the support which I gave to Mr. Adams as unnatural. The authors of the address have not stated why it is unnatural, and we are therefore left to conjecture their meaning. Is it because Mr. Adams is from New England, and I am a citizen of the west? If it be unnatural in the western states to support a citizen of New-England, it must be equally unnatural in the New England states to support a citizen of the west. And on the same principle, the New England states ought to be restrained from concurring in the election of a citizen in the southern states, or the southern states from co-operating in the election of a citizen of New England. And consequently, the support which the last three presidents have derived from New England, and that which the vice president recently received, has been most unnaturally given. The tendency of such reasoning would be to denationalize us, and to contract every part of the union within the narrow selfish limits of its own section. It would be still worse; it would lead to the destruction of the union itself. For if it be unnatural in one section to support a citizen in another, the union itself must be unnatural; all our ties; all our glories; all that is animating in the past; all that is bright and cheering in the future, must be unnatural. Happily, such is the admirable texture of our union, that the interest of all its parts are closely interwoven. If there are strong points of affinity between the south and the west, there are interests of not less, if not greater strength and vigour, binding the west, and the north, and the east.

Before I close this address, it is my duty which I proceed to perform with regret, on account of the occasion which calls for it, to invite your attention to a letter addressed by Gen. [illegible] to Mr. Swartwout, on the 23d [illegible] The names of both the general [illegible] had been before the Ameri- [illegible] for its highest office. We [illegible] been unsuccessful. The un- [illegible] ve usually some sympathy [illegible] r. For myself, I claim no [illegible] e cheerful acquiescence [illegible] result by [illegible] the house. [illegible] on by the [illegible] avor of oth- [illegible] on a conviction [illegible] of their pretentions. [illegible] abit, when an election [illegible] to forget as soon as [illegible] e irritating circumstances which attended the preceding canvass. If one be successful, he should be content with his success. If he has lost it, railing will do no good. I never gave Gen. Jackson nor his friends any reason to believe that I would, in any contigency, support him. He had, as I thought, no public claim, and I will now add no personal claims, if these ought to be ever considered, to my support. No one therefore ought to have been disappointed or chagrined that I did not vote for him. No more than I was neither surprised nor disappointed, that he did not on a more recent occasion, feel it his duty to vote for me. After commenting upon a particular phrase used in my letter to Judge Brooke, a calm reconsideration of which will, I think, satisfy any person that it was not employed in an offensive sense, if indeed it have an offensive sense, the general, in his letter to Mr. Swartwout, proceeds to remark, "No one beheld me seeking though art or management, to entice any representative in congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner, before the people or congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit." I am not aware that this defence of himself was rendered necessary by any charges brought forward against the general. Certainly I never made such charges against him. I will not suppose that in the passages cited, he intended to impute to me the misconduct which he describes; and yet, taking the whole context of his letter together, and coupling it with Mr. Kremer's address, it cannot be disguised that others may suppose he intended to refer to me. I am quite sure that if he did, he could not have formed those unfavorable opinions of me upon any personal observation of my conduct made by himself; for a supposition that they were founded upon his own knowledge, would imply that my lodgings and my person had been subjected to a system of espionage wholly accompatible with the open, manly, and honorable conduct of a gallant soldier. If he designed any insinuations against me, I must believe that he made them upon the information of others, of whom, I can only say, that they have deceived his credulity, and are entirely unworthy of credit. I entered into no cabals; I held no secret conclaves; I enticed no man to violate pledges given or instructions received. The members from Ohio, and from the other western states, with whom I voted, were all of them as competent as I was to form an opinion on the pending election. The M'Arthurs and the Metcalfes, and the other gentlemen from the west (some of whom have, if I have not, bravely "made an effort to repel an invading foe,") are as incapable of dishonor as any men breathing; as disinterested, as unambitious, as exclusively devoted to the best interests of their country. It was quite as likely that I should be influenced by them, as that I could control their votes. Our object was not to impair but to preserve from all danger, the purity of our republican institutions. And how I prostrated the maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will, I am entirely at a loss to comprehend. The illusions of the general's imagination deceive him. The people of the United States had never decided the election in his favor. If the people had *willed* his election, he would have been elected. It was because they had *not willed* his election, nor that of any other candidate, that the duty of making a choice devolved on the house of representatives.

The general remarks: 'Mr. Clay has never risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course, his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory." The logic of his conclusion is not very striking. Gen Jackson fights better than he reasons. When have I failed to concur in awarding appropriate honors to those who, on the sea or on the land, have sustained the glory of our arms, if I could not always approve of the acts of some of them? It is true, that it has been my misfortune never to have repelled an invading foe, nor to have led my countrymen to victory. If I had, I should have left to others to proclaim and appreciate the deed. The general's destiny and mine have led us in different directions. In the civil employments of my country, to which I have been confined. I regret that the little service which I have been able to render it falls far short of my wishes. But, why this denunciation of those who have not repelled an invading foe, or led our armies to victory? At the very moment when he is inveighing against an objection to the election to the presidency, founded upon the exclusive military nature of his merits, does he not perceive that he is establishing its validity by proscribing every man who has not successfully fought the public enemy? And that by such a general proscription, and the acquirement of successful military service as the only condition of civil preferment, the inevitable effect would be the ultimate establishment of a military government.

If the contents of the letter to Mr. Swartwout were such as justly to excite surprise, there were other circumstances not calculated to diminish it. Of all the citizens of the United States, that gentleman is one of the last to whom it was necessary to address any vindication of Gen. Jackson. He had given abundant evidence of his entire devotion to the cause of the general. He was here after the election, and was one of a committee who invited the general to a public dinner, proposed to be given to him in this place. My letter to Judge Brooke was published in the papers of this city on the 12th of February.

The general's note declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout and others was published on the 14th in the National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he did not leave this city until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the general, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not as a "private communication," and not for the "public eye" as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication in New York, on the 4th of March, was then made, like Mr. Kremer's address, with a view to its arrival in this city in time to effect my nomination to the senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow citizens, I am sensible that generally, a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct, and leave it to the candor and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first and I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom if not the vigor of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could ever befal me. That I have often misconceived your true interests is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the throne of grace and mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude. Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Washington, 26th March, 1825.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 13.

To make room for Mr. Clay's address, we have found it necessary to postpone almost every thing else. We, however, deem no apology necessary. The straight forward, independent course which that gentleman has always pursued, should bespeak for his address an attentive perusal: and we hesitate not to believe that it will remove from honest minds much of the prejudice which the heat of party feeling had excited against him.

We have been furnished with an official translation of the late convention between their most christian and catholic majesties the kings of France and Spain, for the further continuance of the French troops in Spain. The former treaties stipulated for their retention till a definite period; but the present one provides for their continuance, from the first of Jan. 1823, "*en adelante*," without determining any time for which the treaty shall subsist. It is much to be regretted that his majesty should feel the necessity of a constant and prolonged use of a foreign military force, to preserve peace among his subjects, and to suppress all opposition to the legitimated institutions of their country! With 35,000 troops quartered upon her inhabitants, Spain is, virtually, as much under the dominion of France, as if her territory had been formally ceded, or forcibly annexed. Such is the present situation of Spain, which has declined since the 16th century, when she had attained the climax of her grandeur, and when her dominions encircled the globe, and her fame, in arts and arms, was commensurate with her empire! *Nat. Journal.*

A letter from Liverpool dated the 22d ult. represents a further advance in cotton—Uplands, 9¾d to 12; Alabama and Tennessee 10¼ to 12½. It is also said a further advance was expected, as the demand was becoming greater.

Gen. La Fayette.—The ceremonies at Savannah, of laying the corner stones of monuments to the memory of maj. gen. Nathaniel Greene, and brigadier general count Palaski, by Gen. LA FAYETTE, are represented to have been of the most interesting kind, details of which occupy several columns of the Savannah papers. The general reached Augusta on the 23d ult. and was expected at Milledgeville on the 25th.

A young woman was recently fined $25 for appearing in the streets of New Orleans in "Man's clothing."

MARRIED,

At Halifax, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE HOWARD, editor and proprietor of the "Free Press," to Miss ALICE C. THRUSTON.

On the 29th ult. Mr. M. W. DUNNAVANT, editor and proprietor of the "Warrenton Reporter," to Miss ELIZA J. P. STINER.

At Philadelphia, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. *John Foy*, of North Carolina, to Miss *Cecilia*, daughter of the late General *David*, of France.

DIED,

In Milton, on the evening of the 2d inst. major THOMAS DONOHO, in the 74th year of his age. He was a native of Essex county, Virginia, though he had lived in Caswell county fifty-three years—he was appointed a lieutenant in the sixth regiment of the North Carolina line, in the memorable year of 1776, by the provincial congress which sat at Newbern—was afterwards received into the service of the continental congress, and rose to a field officer—he was in the engagements at *Brandywine*, acted as the *aid-de-camp* of general Butler at the battle of *Guilford*, was also in the battles of *Eutaw*, *Briar Creek*, and various other rencontres, as he served to the close of the revolution in 1783.

CONFECTIONARY.

R. L. COOK takes this method of informing the citizens of Hillsborough, that he has established a Confectionary in the house adjoining the store of J. P. Sneed & Co., where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the various articles in his line. The following compose a part of his present assortment, viz.

Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Apple ditto,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Cicily Madeira,
Country Wine,
Cherry Bounce,
Cordials, assorted,
Newark Cider,
Staughton's Bitters,
Spice ditto,
Loaf Sugar,
Candy, assorted,

Almonds,
Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Cakes of all kinds,
Smoked and pickled Salmon,
Scotch Herrings,
English Walnuts,
Spanish Segars,
Cheese,
Alexandria and water Crackers.

Expects in a few days,

Codfish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Pickled Oysters,
Scaly Barks,
Madeira Nuts.
Oranges,
Limes,
Lemons,
Brown Stout,
Soda Powders,

Extract of Lavender,
Lemon,
Orange,
Cinnamon,
Lavender Soap,
Rose ditto,
Musk ditto,
Transparent ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
&c.

with a general assortment of Toys.

Ice Creams will be furnished throughout the season.

April 12. 69—

FOR SALE,

Three first rate work Horses, and 3000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

Inquire at this office.

April 12. 69—

FOR RENT,

THE house wherein Mr. John Claytor lately resided, belonging to the estate of William Eckhart, esq. deceased.

Inquire of

Wm. H. Phillips.

April 12. 69—

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 5th of May next, will be sold to the highest bidder, 200 barrels of Corn, 50 bushels of Rye, and some Bacon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on a credit until Christmas, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Brice Collins.

April 9. 69—

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

THE PAST YEAR.

Departed year! there is a tone
Of silent eloquence in thee,
That tells of hopes and pleasures flown,
Like bubbles on the swelling sea,
That glitter one short moment there,
And then are lost in empty air.

There's silent and untiring wings
Are bolding on their noiseless way,
And earth, with all its glorious things,
Speaks but of changes and decay:
Yes! all that dwells on our dark sphere,
Is like to thee, thou faded year!

When smiling nature hail'd the birth
Of her young daughter, rosy spring,
And breathing flowers were on the earth,
And loving birds were on the wing;
When every zephyr bore along
The voice of melody and song—

How many, young, and fair, and gay,
Whose buoyant step danced free and light,
On pleasure's soft and sunny way,
While life was beautiful and bright;
How many, ere the season fled,
Were faded like its flowers, and dead!

And when thy sun, proud summer, rode
Along its blazing pathway high,
How oft has youth, whose passions glow'd
Like thy own deep and burning sky,
Who walk'd in beauty, strength, and pride,
Quick as thy lightning flashes, died!

And noble manhood fades away,
Autumn, like thy leaf, wan and sear,
When earth is mantled with decay,
And winds weep o'er the dying year:
While winter's tempest, shrill and loud,
Weaves for old age the snowy shroud.

Time, then, may hurry on his flight,
And death still whisper, "*dust to dust;*"
But, rooted in undecaying light,
The sainted spirits of the just
Shall mount on wings of faith sublime,
And triumph over death and time.

Departed year! there is a tone
Of silent eloquence in thee,
That tells of hopes and pleasures flown,
Like bubbles on the swelling sea,
That glitter one short moment there,
And then are lost in empty air.

Biography of Gen. Lafayette.

From the North-American Review, for January, 1825.

(Continued.)

During the year that followed the arrival of Lafayette in his own country, he found the minds of men more agitated on questions of political right, than they had ever been before. Into some of the grave and perilous discussions that were then going on, he entered at once; on others he waited; but, on all, his opinions were openly and freely known, and, on all, he preserved the most perfect consistency. He was for sometime ineffectually employed with Malesherbes in endeavoring to relieve the protestants of France from political disabilities, and place them on the same footing with other subjects. He was the first Frenchman that raised his voice against the slave trade; and it is worth notice, that having devoted considerable sums of money to purchase slaves in one of the colonies, and educate them for emancipation, the faction which, in 1792, proscribed him as an enemy to freedom, sold these very slaves back to their original servitude. And finally, at about the same time, he attempted to form a league of the European powers against the Barbaresque pirates, which if it had succeeded, would have done more for the suppression, than has been done by Sir Sidney Smith's association, or is likely to follow lord Exmouth's victories.

But while he was busied in the interests to which these discussions gave rise, the materials for great internal changes were collecting together at Paris from all parts of France; and, in February, 1787, the assembly of notables was opened. Lafayette was, of course, a member, and the tone he held throughout its session contributed essentially to give a marked character to its deliberations. He proposed the suppression of the odious *lettres de cachet*, of which Mirabeau declared in the national assembly, that seventeen had been issued against him before he was thirty years old; he proposed the enfranchisement of the protestants, who, from the time of the abolition of the Edict of Nantz had been suffering under more degrading disabilities than the Catholics are now in Ireland; and he proposed by a formal *motion*,—which was the first time that word was ever used in France, and marks an important step towards a regular deliberative assembly,—he made a motion for the convocation of representatives of the people. 'What,' said the count d' Artois, now Charles tenth, who presided in the assembly of notables, 'do you ask for the states general?' 'Yes,' replied Lafayette, 'and for something more and better;' an intimation, which, though it can be readily understood by all who have lived under a representative government, was hardly intelligible in France at that time.

Lafayette was also, a prominent member of the states general, which met in 1789, and assumed the name of the national assembly. He proposed in this body a declaration of rights not unlike our own, and it was under his influence and while he was, for this purpose, in the chair, that a decree was passed on the night of the 13th and 14th of July, at the moment the bastile was falling before the cannon of the populace, which provided for the responsibility of ministers, and thus furnished one of most important elements of a representative monarchy. Two days afterwards, he was appointed commander in chief of the national guards of Paris, and thus was placed at the head of what was intended to be made, when it should be carried into all the departments, the effective military power of the realm, and what, under his wise management, soon became such.

His great military command, and his still greater personal influence, now brought him constantly in contact with the court and the throne. His position, therefore, was extremely delicate and difficult, especially as the popular party in Paris, of which he was not so much the head as the idol, was already in a state of perilous excitement, and atrocious violences were beginning to be committed. The abhorrence of the queen was almost universal, and was excessive to a degree of which we can now have no just idea. The circumstance that the court lived at Versailles, sixteen miles from Paris, and that the national assembly was held there, was another source of jealousy, irritation, and hatred on the part of the capital. The populace of Paris, therefore, as a sign of opposition, had adopted a cockade of blue and red, whose effects were already becoming alarming. Lafayette, who was anxious about the consequences of such a marked division, and who knew how important are small means of conciliation, added to it, on the 26th of July, the white of the royal arms, and as he placed it in his own hat amidst the acclamations of the multitude, prophesied, that it would go round the world;* a prediction which is already more than half accomplished, since the tricolored cockade has been used for the ensign of emancipation in Spain, in Naples, in some parts of South America, and in Greece.

Still, however, the tendency of every thing was to confusion and violence. The troubles of the times, too, rather than a positive want of the means of subsistence, had brought on a famine in the capital; and the populace of the Fauxbourgs, the most degraded certainly in France, having assembled and armed themselves, determined to go to Versailles; the greater part with a blind desire for vengeance on the royal family, but others only with the purpose of bringing the king from Versailles, and forcing him to reside in the more ancient but scarcely habitable palace of the Thuilleries, in the midst of Paris. The national guards clamored to accompany this savage multitude; Lafayette opposed their inclination; the municipality of Paris hesitated, but supported it; he resisted nearly the whole of the 5th of October, while the road to Versailles was already thronged with an exasperated mob of above an hundred thousand ferocious men and women, until, at last, having received an order to march, from the competent authority, he set of at four o'clock in the afternoon, as one going to a post of imminent danger, which it had clearly become his duty to occupy.

He arrived at Versailles at ten o'clock at night, after having been on horseback from before daylight in the morning, and having made, during the whole interval, both at Paris and on the road, incredible exertions to control the multitude and calm the soldiers. 'The Marquis de Lafayette at last entered the Chateau,' says madame de Stael, 'and passing through the apartment where we were, went to the king. We all pressed round him, as if he were the master of events, and yet the popular party was already more powerful than its chief, and principles were yielding to factions, or rather were beginning to serve only as their pretext. M. de Lafayette's manner was perfectly calm; nobody ever saw it otherwise, but his delicacy suffered from the importance of the part he was called to act. He asked for the interior pos[illegible] der that he [illegible] Only the n[illegible] to him.' This [illegible] spectful to him who[illegible] It was given simply [illegible] quitte of the court resc[illegible] of the royal person a[illegible] another body of men. Lafayette, therefore, answered for the national guards, and for the posts committed to them, but he could answer for no more;* and his pledge was faithfully and desperately redeemed.

Between two and three o'clock, the queen and the royal family went to bed. Lafayette, too, slept after the great fatigues of this fearful day. At half past four, a portion of the populace made their way into the palace by an obscure, interior passage, which had been overlooked, and which was not in that part of the chateau entrusted to Lafayette. They were evidently led by persons who well knew the secret avenues. Mirabeau's name was afterwards strangely compromised in it, and the form of the infamous duke of Orleans was repeatedly recognized on the staircase, pointing the assassins the way to the queen's chamber. They easily found it. Two of her guards were cut down in an instant; and she made her escape almost naked. Lafayette immediately rushed in with the national troops, protected the Swiss guards from the brutal populace, and saved the lives of the royal family, which had been so nearly sacrificed to the etiquette of the monarchy.

* So completely were all persons unsuspicious of immediate danger, that the guards of the interior posts were no where increased; and not the slightest change was made in the customary arrangements, except what was made at the solicitation of Lafayette.

(To be continued.)

We always feel pleased to see the law getting hold of impostors—and of that class, called medical quacks, too many of whom are permitted to impose upon the credulity of the public.

A cause was tried this week, says the Canton Repository, in the court of common pleas, at New Philadelphia, Ohio, against Jesse Upson, jr. who pretended to practice physic and surgery, without having obtained a license or studied so as to qualify him to practice. He was called on to set the plaintiff's leg which was broken; this was so unskilfully done as to cause his patent to be lame, and in a great measure a cripple the rest of his days. The court charged the jury, that if the defendant held himself out to the world as a doctor, or a physician and surgeon, he was answerable in damages to his patents for any injury that happened them through his ignorance or want of skill. The defendant was a poor man, yet the jury returned with a verdict against him of $250 damages. *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Fruits of the New York Canal.

Governor Clinton, in reply to the letter of the committee of the Pearl street merchants, mentions the following astonishing fact, as evidence of the rapid increase of the city of New York. This fact, in our opinion, goes to demonstrate with the utmost certainty, the wisdom of the policy of the state of New York, in adopting her present system of internal improvements; and should not fail to arouse an active feeling of emulation in the good people of our state.

"*In one year, more houses have been added to New York, than at present compose the ancient and prosperous city* (Albany) *in which I now address you.*" *Ib.*

Waterloo, N. Y. March 23.

At the circuit court held in this village the week past, Henry Goodman was the second time convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to the state prison for the term of three years. The article stolen by the prisoner possesses a peculiar quality, a deadly charm, and has probably been a more serious evil in our country, than the sword, pestilence and famine combined.—Many possess it in abundance—and many who do not, will contrive some means or other to procure it, though it keep them continually poor, destroy their constitutions, endanger their souls, starve their wives, and beggar their tender offspring. The prisoner, it seem, possessing no means to procure it in a lawful manner, was occasionally in the habit of procuring it by theft. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the article stolen was WHISKEY. We cannot but notice the purport of an observation of Mr. Birdsall, officiating as district attorney, to the jury in this cause. "That [illegible] and the prisoner to the state prison, where no liquor is allowed, would be to him a kindness, as it was the only probable means of effecting a reform, and reclaiming him from a course of intemperance and all of its consequent vices."

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and are now opening, their spring supply of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine blue and black broad cloths,
Ditto ditto cassimeres,
Blue and gray cassinett,
Drab and black striped satteen,
Vigonia cassimere,
Striped florentine,
Striped and white janes,
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Black cassassian,
Striped and checked seersucker,
White and brown drilling,
Black bombazine,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 calicoes and chintz,
9-4 fancy printed muslins,
4-4 printed jaconet cambric,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
Cambric dimity, 3-4 dimity,
Figured and plain book muslin,
Figured book, jaconet and mull ditto,
Tamboored mull and book ditto,
Suded mull and jaconet ditto.
Loom suded ditto,
Musha and cambric robes,
Muslin frills,
Jaconet musha cravats,
Thread and cotton lace, bobinets,
Ladies thread cambric handkerchiefs,
Long lawn,
Plain and figured crapes,
Crape scarfs and shawls,
Fancy silk ditto, Levantine ditto,
German ditto,
Flag and Barcelona ditto,
7-4 cashmere shawls,
Velvetteen handkerchiefs,
Merino half handkerchiefs,
Green and white gauze veils,
Damask bordered ditto,
Black and white lace ditto,
Black and blue gros de naples,
Green and brown ditto,
Figured and plain white satin,
Figured and plain black ditto,
Plain and striped levantine,
Sinshew, florence, and sarsnet,
Silk vestings,
Toilenette and Marseilles ditto,
White and black silk hose,
Ladies & gentlemen's cotton & worsted do.
Russia duck and diaper,
Irish linens,
Steam loom shirtings,
Bed tickings, German diaper,
Cotton damask,
Men's Woodstock, dogskin, buck, and beaver gloves,
Ladies' silk, kid, beaver, horsehide, and castor ditto,
Large silk umbrellas,
Ladies' umbrellas and parasols,
Linen and cotton check,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached domestic sheetings and shirtings,
Plain and striped northern homespun,
Black and brown holland,
Coloured cambrick,
Turkey red handkerchiefs,
Indigo dye ditto,
Checked and striped ditto,
Suspenders and garters,
Men's kip, calf, and seal skin shoes and shoetees,
Ladies' kid, seal skin, morocco, prunell and damask satin ditto,
Ladies' leghorn and straw flats,
Gentlemen's leghorn hats,

Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware, Groceries, Paints and Dye Stuffs; Castings, consisting of pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and andirons; all of which they are disposed to sell low for cash. An additional supply is expected daily.

Cain & Moore.

April 5. 68—

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

Valuable Property for sale in the town of Hillsborough.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 24th of May next, part of Lot No. 35 in the plan of said town, whereon is an excellent dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with four fire-places; also a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-crib, and an excellent blacksmith shop with four forges; the lot whereon Capt. John Young, deceased, formerly lived, supposed to contain nearly fourths of an acre. To be sold on a credit of nine and eighteen months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Josiah [illegible]

Surviving Partner of [illegible]

April 2.

BANK [illegible]

For sale at this office.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received, and will be opened by the 15th of the present month, a large and elegant assortment of

British, French, India, and Domestic

GOODS,

embracing every article common to be kept in a well assorted country store.

These goods having been purchased with cash, by the proprietor himself, in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, induces him to believe that he can and will sell them on as good terms as they can be had in any part of the state.

In addition to the above, he expects to receive in a few days,

7 hogsheads Orleans sugars,
38 bags prime green coffee,
4 bags allspice and pepper,
1000 lbs. loaf sugar,
2 tons Baltimore castings,
12 boxes mould candles,
30 boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
100 kegs London white lead,
300 lbs. Venetian red,
10 boxes crome yellow,
100 lbs verdigris,
2 seroons Spanish flotant indigo,
1 tierce madder,
50 lbs. quicksilver,
36 bottles aquafortis,
150 first rate Russia rabbit skins,
20 doz. morocco skins,
10 gallons spirits of wine,
200 pieces assorted galloon bindings & bands
Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson, and hyson skin Teas,
Teneriffe and Malaga wine,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d and 4d cut nails,

with every other article in the grocery and paint line usually kept; and with the offer of his sincere thanks to his old customers, he solicits a continuance of their favours.

Henry Humphreys.

Greensborough, April 4. 68—6w

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. April 1, 1825.

A

Joseph Allison,
S. E. Alsobrook,
Nicholas Atkins,
John H Atkins,
D. B Alsobrook, 2,
Philip Austin

B.

Mrs. Jane Breze,
Aaron Baily,
Henry Barker 2,
William Brown 2,
Mary Brown,
James Boyle,
Henry Brannock,
Nathaniel Bane,
James Burroughs,
Gabriel Barber,

C.

John Clayton,
James Check,
Thos. Couch
Mary Ann Clancy
James Childs 2,
John Cooly,
David Clark,
James Crabtree
John Crumpton
Thos. Clancy 2,
John Cargan,

D.

James C. Daniel,
Miss Rebecca Dickie,
Miss Rosanah Douglas
John Dun,
Joseph Dickson,
Mathew Derham,
James Davis,
Christopher Daniel
Adam Duglass,

E.

Martin Eaton,
Secretary of the Eagle Lodge No. 71,
Henry Edwards,

F.

Henry Fausett,
William Fausett.
Mary Faddis,
Robert Faucett,
John J. Freeland,
Thos. J. Faddis,

G.

Garard & Shaw,
Robert Glen,

H.

William R. Horn,
Thos. Horner 2,
William Horton 2,
Mr. Hiswood,
James Hart
Morgan Hart 2,
Samuel Hargraves,
Jacob Hancock,
Mrrtin Hanks,
Mrs. Ann Hill,
James Horn,
Winney Hardy,

I

John H. Ingram,
Martin Isley,

J.

Jas. Jackson,
Uriah Jeffres.
Stephen Justice.

K.

Wm. Kirkland,
Sidney S. King, 2
Robert Kasort,
Francis J. Kron.

L.

Fielding Lewis,
Barney Lasley,
Thos. H. Lee,

M.

John McDade,
Andrew McBroom,
Wm. P. Mangum 7,
Miss Augusta W. Moore
James Mendock 2.
Moses McCown,
John McDade,
William Mebane,
Messrs. Fuller & Mills,
Miss Christian McCord,
Charles McAuley,
Mr. McDaniel,
James McDade, 2
Sampson Moore 2
Hugh Mulhollan,
Nancy Moore 4,
Caleb Malone,
A. D. Murphy 3,
John McDaniel,
Bennet Mitchell,
Jas. Moore.

N.

Wm. Nelson & co.
John Newlin.

O.

Nelly Omstead.
Doct. B. O'Berril.

P.

Robert Patterson,
Willie Pullen,
Doct. James Putnam,
Nancy Patterson,
Sarah Patterson,
James Palmer,

R.

Elizabeth Robertson.
Aquilla Rhodes, 2
Charles Roberts,
Mary A. Roberts,
Ann P Rainey,
Sarah Rasberry,
John Redding,
Wm. D. Ray,
Michael Ray,
Anderson Rhodes,
Wesley Rhodes,
Green Richards.

S

Herbert Sims,
Gilbert Strayhorn,
Joshua Strayhorn,
James Strayhorn,
J. P. Sneed,
John Scott, 2
Willie Shaw,
Samuel Strayhorn,
Wm. Smith,
J. S. Smith, 2
John Strayhorn.

T

Hiram Turner,
Enoch Thompson,
Wm. Turner,
Anthony Thomson,
Thos. Thompson,

V

John Vanbook.

W

Thos. D Watts,
Allen Williams,
John Ward,
Thos. Williams,
Thos. Wilson
[illegible]
David Van

R. L. Cook,

April 1.

To Bridge Co[illegible]

THE undersigned [illegible] commissioners [illegible] ing of a bridge [illegible] the Shallow for[illegible] next, at the [illegible] the buildin[illegible] The buil[illegible] with [illegible] bo[illegible]